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17. <del>RID/PT</del>				FILE TITLE
TRACE REQUEST	ABSTRACT	<i>*</i>	FILE NUMBER (PRIMARY CODE) <i>74-124-29/3</i>	
	INDEX		<i>200-124-122/3</i>	
DATE MICROFILMED			DOCUMENT DATE	DOCUMENT NUMBER
			<i>31 Aug 62</i>	OBBA 17591

DISPATCH		CLASSIFICATION	PROCESSING		
		SECRET- <del>XXXX</del>	PROPOSED	ACTION	ACCOMPLISHED
TO	Chief, SR (ATTN: [ ])			MARKED FOR INDEXING	
INFO.	Chief, WE			NO INDEXING REQUIRED	
FROM	[ ]		X	ONLY QUALIFIED HEADQUARTERS DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING	
SUBJECT	REDWOOD/AERODYNAMIC AECASSOWARY/29 Reports on ZRPENNY			ABSTRACT	
ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES				MICROFILM	
<p>REF: OBBA-17576, 28 August 1962.</p> <p>Attached please find the third batch of AECASSOWARY/29 reports on ZRPENNY. There will be a fourth and final batch pouched on 4 September 1962. He continues to work day and night on these reports. He and [ ] realize that these are needed by [ ] for his final report.</p> <p>Removed from Project <i>aerodynamic</i>  CS Classification: 74-124-29/3  JOB # 69-425/83  Box: 22 Fold: 2019</p> <p>Attachments: 8 att #/w</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 - The Inter-Delegation..., 6 pages.</li> <li>2 - The Literary Evening..., 3 pages.</li> <li>3 - EVTUSHENKO, 2 pages.</li> <li>4 - MAROGOSHIN, 4 pages.</li> <li>5 - DUBROVA, 4 pages.</li> <li>6 - VARDOSANIDZE, 1 page.</li> <li>7 - ASHANIN, 1 page.</li> <li>8 - SHATURIN, 1 page.</li> </ol> <p>Distribution:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 - SR w/atts in duplicate.</li> <li>2 - WE w/atts in 1 copy.</li> <li>2 [ ] w/atts in 1 copy. CS COPY</li> </ol> <p>74-124-29/3  200-124-122/3</p> <p>DATE TYPED 31 August 1962 DATE DISPATCHED 31 August 1962</p> <p>DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER OBBA-17591</p> <p>HEADQUARTERS FILE NUMBER 200-124-122/3</p> <p>FF: 5328</p>					

THE INTER-DELEGATION MEETING OF UCA AND UMR  
on the "Gruzlya", on 1 August 1952

Already a day before the meeting the participants had to put their names on a list. As it turned out almost everybody wanted to go to Brumbya and the leaders of the Delegation had to divide the volunteers into two groups.

Steve and Roman went there - as they put it - with some basis of "the fear of God in them" and some hesitation. But finally after proper consideration, taking into account that they will be with a group of 150 people, they decided that the had nothing to fear, moreover, they thought it might be good to show themselves on the ship to prove to the FBIists that they had nothing to fear and to disguise of what they were doing. So, they were determined to play the role of normal American delegates, and to be on the safe side, asked Martha and Sonia to call C. immediately in case they would not return with others from the "Bruniga". In the end, however, this report, this gave them a measure of Franco's attitude.

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With drivers continued to "stand", they stole my truck and said that they couldn't do anything with engine because it was broken. They thought for another while and finally proposed to put all the delegates into two busses. They were asked "What?"

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earliness, many had to stand. Finally they moved. What way they took it was difficult to discern. One thing was sure, they made another detour.

The buses were supposed to reach "Grasliya" at 9.30 a.m. They arrived at about 11.00 hrs.

The American delegates were met by an orchestra playing march-music. Steve xxx put his foot on stairs of "Grasliya" with the pounding heart and "asking himself what the devil sort of hero he was trying to make of himself" but he was pushed from behind and step by step climbed to the top. And here one had to play the role of a genuine guest. They exchanged "zdrastvuits", pinns, medals, with everybody: delegates, administrators, service, crew, officers - whoever they met - practising a good American motto: "the show has to go on."

They entered a large room with tables covered white and 3-4 bottles on each. Pretty soon, however, "our" delegates were disappointed, "as it was put by Steve: we thought it was vodka to get us drunk, and it turned out to be fruit-juices" as fitting for youth that was building communism.

Delegates and host to places at the tables. Steve sat at a table near the scene where all the elite of the hospital was gathering. He thought that the nearer he was to the scene the more people would see him and say "yes, yes".

At each table there sat about 4-5 persons, 2 or 3 Soviet and the rest Americans. The Soviet spoke really some but not much.

At Steve's table was a Finnish who spoke very poor English but enough for polite friendly conversation.

Steve looked around for anything funny but everything seemed to be in perfect order. The hosts were fussing around the guests trying to please them.

In one corner Steve saw three administrators, two of which he recognized. They noticed him too, so the attention was mutual. One of them pointed by finger into Steve's direction, two others had a good look at him, and in a few minutes the table at which Steve sat was approached by a reporter. He was a genuine Finnish. He was looking for a chair. Steve got up or to show that he was very glad and gave him four or five and they introduced to each other. Steve told his name as a U.S. Airman from New York, working in the U.S. Model of the machine, member of the Committee of Soviet Youth Organizations.

Steve started at once to talk to Yuri in Russian, telling for granted that Steve spoke the language. Clearly also in the American group at the table spoke Russian. The talk Steve had with Yuri was more or less "fortified". Only from time to time Steve had to do some translating for others.

Yuri he later on told Steve his last name and gave his address as CC of Komsomol in Kiev, admitted that he knew Ukrainian and when they started a serious talk on Steve's proposition they continued to talk in Ukrainian. Yuri spoke a fair Ukrainian though from time to time he mixed in one or two Russian sentences.

In the beginning they talked about generalities, their studies, occupations, the Festival, etc. Pretty soon they touched the political topics too. Yuri was interested in many problems and did not agitate. At one moment he asked Steve why the Americans were against the Festival. Steve explained that there was a difference between the policy of the Soviet Union and its declarations as to peace and friendship and although the Soviet people genuinely wanted peace, the Festival itself, as an arrangement of the Soviet governmental organization, could be just "a Trojan horse" for the West.

Yuri seriously asked if Steve thought that the Festival was really a Trojan horse whereupon Steve replied confirmed that indeed it was a Trojan horse but generic "with similar purpose, i.e. to take us from within". Yuri did not answer but that set him thinking.

Steve and Yuri exchanged their addresses and the latter asked Steve to visit him when in Kiev.

Yuri asked Steve several questions like: why there was in the States such a big economic inequality? Steve acknowledged at least some of Marxist theories what was the Mac Carran Bill? (he did not mind the persecution of communists in the States). Steve explained all that to him pointing out that the Mac Carran Bill Act was conceived as a safeguard against espionage and subversion and only because the CP of USA was in liaison with the CP of SU the former was subjected to the Mac Carran Act.

Yuri thought that the CP of the Soviet Union was certainly to do with the CP of USA but asserted it rather halfheartedly.

Yuri asked Steve why the Soviet rate of economic growth was much slower than the American one. Steve explained that the American economy was saturated and one had to look for new fields and branches of industry in which the rate of growth could be increased. One transfers from one field into another as it is in time. Steve gave an example with steel. The American steel industry uses only 75% of its capacity and one has to look for new fields for the steel because there is too much of it even now. In the Soviet Union they have shorts as in everything and demand is always high. Referring to that point Steve said that the American economy was by conceiving it with low interest rates. The Union had many years ago, it was quite easy to do with high interest rates and overfulfill plans in the form of expansion. At that time the Soviet Union had enough electric plants, and all of it or words, gets constant saturation. The rate of growth will also decline.

Steve was interrupted by an American who although he did not understand Russian, understood that they were talking about economic problems. He asked Steve what was it about and after Steve explained the situation.

him claiming that the USA could have exactly as high a rate of growth as the Soviet Union if it would have a planned economy. Steve continued to defend private economy asserting that life itself proved the superiority of private INITIATIVE in spite of some negatives it had.

Turning to Yuri Steve said: "You see, we are both Americans. We don't see eye to eye as to our economic system, and we discuss it openly and freely, without being afraid of being overheard or denunciation. We shall come home and we shall discuss it again, exchanging our different views without any fear. This is the freedom of thought, the freedom of speech". Yuri was quite impressed by it, nodded with his head, and thought.

They were talking while "artistic groups" of both delegations performed on the scene. From the American delegation there were also three girls - progessives who sang two Ukrainian songs. The boys were delighted, especially the girls, for the Americans sang without any account. Then there were welcome speeches. From the Soviet delegation spoke P. KUCHENOV, chairman of the Committee of the Soviet Youth Organizations. On behalf of the American guests spoke the deputy-chairman of the Delegation. KUCHENOV proposed a common festival of American and Soviet youth which was received with applause by the Americans. Otherwise all speeches were very general and boring.

All the time there were men in press clothing around and taking pictures of the whole thing. When Steve was approached by a press man and photographer he said: "I will give you two pictures of him sitting in a chair - the name of him - to make."

During speeches and performances it was rather difficult to continue the talk. Steve was approached by a boy who asked him to give him an interpreter. He said Steve should tell the Americans that he was that Americans are good photographers and liked this art and to prove that in the Soviet Union there were also good people who came. About photography he wanted to present him with his own photograph of Moscow. He did so and disappeared, without waiting for them.

On the ship - according to Rosen - was also KOLOTYCH but Steve did not see him.

At the same time on the Gruzya the boys gave a reception for for German and the Czech Delegation on other side.

After two hours the inter-delegation meeting finished. Steve and Yuri parted. Yuri gave him a small book of photographs with a ball-point pen. He started at first to put it out every day book made it very small, even with a ball-point, and as Steve put it, pretty soon he put it out of his hand and showed a sign of relieve.

He was, however, at once approached by a man who began to talk to him about nothing, obviously just to keep him from the other people. Pretty soon they were joined by other and other administrators who attacked Steve for the first time.

their internal affairs. Followingly Steve was given a slight "collective treatment" after he told DUBROVA and others that the Soviet youth in the Ukraine should make real efforts to finish for ever stalinism and if they were would succeed then Steve might also come back to the Ukraine.

On the "collective treatment" see report on DUBROVA. Present at it was also Yuri who came down in the meantime and who flared when Steve pointed out that across he could discuss different problems with him without attacking each other, this was not the case with DUBROVA and others participating in collective treatment. Besides Yuri there was also a Ukrainian from Kiev by the name LYTKA, 27, 5'8, slim, who also did not participate in the collective treatment.

After DUBROVA finished his oratory for Steve with "if you would come to us, to the Ukraine, I would show you how to work against us", Steve replied that he could use quite a few nice epithets on DUBROVA's address, but he did not want to waste his time and energy. It was better to leave because with people like DUBROVA one should not converse. Steve left indeed and pretty soon boarded his bus taking them to the school.

On the way to the school there were three Americans sitting behind him who started a talk like that: "Some people who come to the festival are against its ideals; so why did they come? Why to spend money on something you don't like? Or perhaps somebody paid them for that? You see I never thought of it; perhaps really somebody paid them;" etc.

The talk was very artificial and Steve had the impression that it was addressed at him. He thought they might have been American progressives. Nobody talked to Steve neither on the bus nor the school with exception of a few few people who were similarly isolated by the rest.

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THE INTER-DELEGATION MEETING OF USA AND USSR AT THE  
School of American Education, on 1 August 1942

Boila and Martha attended the meeting at the school. The only attraction among Soviet guests was SYDEROWIC. He looked, however, bored and in a bad mood, and could not be talked to seriously.

From the talks Boila and Martha had with several Russian and two Ukrainians it was obvious that they all had some briefing and stuck to the prescribed line. They all stressed high improvement of living standard in the Soviet Union in comparison with 1920, building up of heavy industry and economic development (in general, damages inflicted during the last war, xxxz(adding to that a list of their relatives killed by Germans), etc.

Boila talked to a Byelorussian from MOBILE. During the conversation he mentioned that "recently" (he did not want to specify) there were trials of Byelorussian nationalists and other traitors in MOBILE who collaborated with Germans during the war. When Boila expressed her surprise that those people could have successfully disguised themselves for almost twenty years after the war the Byelorussian was non-plussed by this, but another man from Moscow explained to her that "our country was large and in the confusion after the war the traitors assumed different names and got lost". But sooner or later all traitors will be found.

The Byelorussian denied there were any traitors in Byelorussia. Then he said that in MOBILE out of 13 necessary people 7 were Byelorussian. He also asked him if this number did not prove her point he replied something to the effect that if more Byelorussian schools were needed they would be set up.

The two Ukrainians - LILIT and SYDEROWIC - (see separate reports) stuck to the prescribed line and the talk with them was simply useless.



THE LITERARY EVENING OF YOUNG POETS AT "DRUZHBA"  
on 31 August 1962

There were 19 poets-participants and the room was practically full. The main attraction was EVTUSHENKO. Among the public were also quite a few Soviets.

The chairman was, as in similar gatherings at "Druzhba", its Director - ZAKHARCHENKO.

He tried to give the Evening a spontaneous rather than formal character. To the Presidium he asked all the poets present in the hall. They were probably invited previously as well.

At the Presidium table beside ZAKHARCHENKO sat : ASHANIN, Lew; PAVLICHKO, Dmytro; EVTUSHENKO, Evgeni; POTEZ, Iru (Rumanian), an old Finnish poet, PASHOV, V. (Bulgarian), PANKRATOV, Yu.; a poet from Haiti, and a Hungarian poet. Some of the poets were called again from the hall and they were asked to participate since they were here.

KOROTYCH, Vitall was asked to take his seat at the table but he refused to and stood aside or sitting with Martha. From time to time he seemed to be somewhat bored, went to the balcony, and through window or the door listened to the readings.

Each poet had 5 minutes for both : a short speech and reading his poetry. Most made a short introductory speech and then read their poems. Speeches were translated in four languages: Russian, English, French, and Spanish.

At the very beginning PAVLYCHKO showed to ASHANIN the collection of Ukrainian poetry from New York (in Ukrainian) which he had gotten from Martha and Sonia. ASHANIN looked through it hurriedly and then gave it back to PAVLYCHKO.

Speeches were rather dull repeating all the time the same subject, i.e. the Festival and its meaning. Only some of the poets made more interesting remarks which are noted below:

EVGENIENKO: He touched briefly on the problem that although we have different social systems which divide us simultaneously we are all united by human relations, we have much in common as human beings, as writers, as poets, as individuals despite their political convictions. He asked to excuse him for his hoarse voice but he got it when he tried to shout down during the parade the anti-festival-people (antifestivalshchyniki). Then he read his poem about a son and his dying mother. (See a series of photographs)

PAVLICHKO: He was introduced by ZAKHARCHENKO as a Ukrainian poet. PAVLICHKO seemed to be going to speak in Ukrainian but then looked at ZAKHARCHENKO and spoke in Russian his somewhat longer speech.

PAVLICHKO stressed that we all are for peace and against war, we must get to know each other and to understand each other.

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National culture cannot flourish without contacts with other national cultures and their mutual influence and interaction. It is about time to think about a world gathering of all poets at which one could discuss all problems of poetry, to exchange views, to get to know each other, thus following example of scientists, engineers, and other professionals who already do it on their conferences and congresses.

" I think that only he is the poet who has readers who read him, who speaks to their hearts and feelings and knows their wishes and aspirations. Therefore to-day we should talk of how popular are our poems and how can we get communication with the people. This is a very important problem. For example, the poems of EVTUHENKO and ABRAMOV are being published to-day in 100,000 copies." ( By that PAVLYCHKO wanted to underline how popular were the poems of both Russian poets because they were the people's poets).

Then he read his poem in Ukrainian about "earth-granit" that ~~xxxxxxx~~ should give us more men as wise as Lenin and as courageous as Castro.

PAVLYCHKO, contrary to the others, had 15 minutes.

PANKRATOV: Our young poetry is undergoing a great resurgence. We have many young poets, here present and unknown. He mentioned a few names of known Soviet poets, and ~~PAVLYCHKO~~ said that among us we have also KOROTYCH, a young poet from the Ukraine.

KOROTYCH: At the beginning he was very reluctant to take part and had practically to be dragged to the table. He remarked that he will make his comments in Russian but ~~and~~ his poem he will read "in Ukrainian, in my native language". He is happy about to-day's meeting and thinks that it would be a good idea indeed to organize such gatherings more often. Then he read his poem "About my heart" from the collection "My Soul".

GROSS, USA: " I came to the Festival as an individual delegate and don't represent anybody but myself. Just as many of us came with different views and opinions. We all believe in ideals of friendship and peace but we have different views as to how to implement these ideals. In five minutes I have I can tell you something that I would tell to my son when flying jobless so that he might understand life better. I want to put the same problem in the form of a question to the Festival: 'Should a poet tell and express the truth and nothing else but the truth even if he knew it would get him in trouble?' "

EVTUHENKO jumped up at once and shouted: " I want to give the answer! Yes, I agree with you completely that a poet must always ~~xxx~~ speak the truth as he knows it. And I will give as an answer an excerpt from the poem of your poet, actually not yours but English, of Coolidge: ( he cited in somewhat loose translation) ; 'The truth is to be spoken even if it hurts'.

Yes, so I say, the truth is to be spoken always".

GROSS: thanked and was very satisfied. He read a short poem on the same subject: truth should be spoken even in view of danger and threat.

Also some other poets read their works, among them a few young Russian poets (POPERACHEN', A.; DMITRIYEV, Oleg) and others), some poets from satellite countries, another American (SHULMAN, L.), a Jordanian poet, a Swedish poetess; and then DYTUSHENKO was asked to read another of his poems whereupon he recited "Kharkov- Grad".

The Evening was closed. PAVLICHKO still talked something general with Martha and one of our "Belgians" and BOROLYCH was dragged by Russian poets for a bottle of vodka.

SECRET AT: BYTUSHENKO, Evgeni , Russian  
Moscow

1. Subject was the main attraction among the Soviets. He is no party-member "but carries the party in his heart". Subject made impression of a highly presumptuous, almost arrogant, egotistic type with strong bohemian touch. He liked and expected to be flattered and to be always in the focus. The only thing he was concerned with was his poetry and his person, everything else did not count.

Subject behaved and moved freely, did not care for anyone from administrators, and enjoyed his role as a showpiece of liberalism, non-conformism, and extravagancy. This seemed actually to be genuine, not artificial on his part.

2. When introduced by PAVLYCHENKO to Steve near "Gruzhiya" on 27 July 1962, Subject mentioned at once a Ukrainian satirist with the same name as Steve in Kiev and asked him whether he also was a writer. PAVLYCHENKO explained that Steve studied politics and came from the States. They were interrupted by an administrator whom Steve saw in Vienna and who called Subject away. After a while they both returned and the administrator remarked something to the effect "In every country there is somebody with Steve's name and it would be OK if they all would write. Steve replied that he thought it was better that some of them did not write because then there was always someone who could read what was written. Subject mentioned that Steve spoke a nice Ukrainian and tried to speak the language himself but it did not work. Nevertheless, Steve praised his Ukrainian and Subject replied: "Well, you know, Bytushenko is also a Ukrainian name".

Steve: Your father was probably from the Ukraine.

Subject: Yes, he was Ukrainian but from Siberia.

Steve mentioned that Subject was often being printed in the States. As a matter of course, Subject replied he was aware of it, and seemed to be quite satisfied and pleased with himself. Pretty soon he was called by an administrator again and left.

3. On 1 Aug 1962 Subject met Subject and PAVLYCHENKO at "Gruzhiya". Another female correspondent wanted an interview Subject. He gladly agreed and Martha was translating.

Subject took at once the initiative in the interview and attacked the East Germany. He knew - he said - that since two months his poems were being read in East Berlin but he was not invited there himself as yet. But at the same time he was invited to West Berlin.

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This looked to him at least "somewhat strange".

Subject continued that he also knew that East-German contemporary literature was not popular and people did not read it. The reason for that was very simple, the East German literature was alienated from ~~xxx~~ life.

Why Subject himself was so widely read? Because he wrote about human problems, human feelings, and human wishes. Subject was writing what he thought and felt and not what he would be told by the Central Committee of the Party. Actually, one of the main achievements of destalinization was the fact that the Central Committee finally stopped to dictate what a writer or poet had to write.

Asked about himself Subject replied that he was 29 years old, did not belong to the party but "carried it in his heart". He was writing, however, for love of human beings and ladies.

The East German correspondents did not seem to be delighted with the interview but had to finish it.

~~xxxxx~~ Martha tried in the beginning to speak Ukrainian but had to switch to Russian as Subject could not understand her though he actually ~~xxxxx~~ attempted it.

4. During the session of Young Poets in 1962 at "Bruzha" when ~~xxx~~ asked the question "Should a poet tell and express the truth or should he keep silent but the truth or else this would get him in trouble?" Subject volunteered to answer it and cited Coleridge that the truth was to be spoken even if it hurts. He fully agreed with ~~xxx~~ that the truth was to be spoken always always in view of danger and threat.

5. ~~xxx~~ Vitali - young Russian painter - told Subject that after the publication of "Karin Yar" Subject had some trouble with the party but not anymore now.

6. Subject arrived by ~~xxx~~ and stayed on the SS "Gruzziya", together with ~~xxx~~ in the same cabin.

SUBJECT: MARCOCHIN, Pavel, alias VLASOVTSYV, Russian

Moscow, C.C. of VLKX  
Yomitet Molodioznykh Organizatsyi SSSR

1. Subject seemed to be a higher officer of the KGB, rather intelligent, somewhat of the same scale as, for example, SHEVCHENKO from KIEV. Claimed to be two years ago in the States on a visit. Was very active in identification; it looked as though "assisted" SHEVCHENKO. In talking concentrated only himself on higher echelon of his "adversaries". Rather impudent and aggressive. The name he gave to our people seemed to be just another "alias".

2. Physical description. Aged 35, 5'10, average stature, black hair combed back receding on sides, oval longish face, black rather piercing eyes, no glasses, tough black overgrowth, straight nose.

3. Subject seemed to be convinced that Steve was interested in Sov. youth leaders and tried to check on that. He also knew that "Steve" belonged to Steve and asked about his pretending to be very good friend of the latter, and using a "surprise-tactic" in putting questions confronting with Steve

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Steve was talking with PAVLACHKO and KOLLOV near Gruzliya about Russian literature in which was interested PAVLACHKO, when they were approached by Subject. The latter was introduced to Steve by KOLLOV and used only Lucjan's first name. Subject ~~XXXXXX~~ introduced himself as VLASOVTSYV, after Steve asked him about his name.

Subject embraced at once Steve saying that he knew him from Vienna; he remembered Steve very well from various seminars and meetings. This was not true because Steve never saw him before but kept silent. PAVLACHKO started at once and called Steve to see Steve some time in the future. Steve remained with Subject, KOLLOV and 2 or 3 other delegates.

Subject asked Steve what he was doing now, what was his occupation, his working place, what did he study, what was the title of his PhD-thesis, what languages he spoke. Then he took Steve on the side from others and asked him his questioning: now and from <sup>now</sup> Steve studies political systems, what countries and what political systems Steve is interested in, on what country does he specialize, what is his understanding of the structure of a state and from what basic principles he studied it, etc. Steve gave him true answers. As to his political principles and views Steve replied that this was a very wide topic and they had too short a time to discuss the theme. Moreover, there is no single theory in the West that would encompass these problems but rather different

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schools of thinking which in a process of analytical practice come to certain conclusions. This is not like in the Soviet Union where only one theory is absolutely dominating within the framework of which all and everything has to be explained. In the West because there is freedom, and a real process of dialectics is possible: opposite views collide with each other and in a free discussion a real synthesis emanates from the collision.

Subject asked what theory of basic principles Steve believed in. Steve answered that in brief he would say that he was in favour of a pluralistic society where in a free encounter of different views and interests a real free will of the people could be crystallized. Steve thought that only in such a way a real majority could be discerned and that any political system should be based on respect of the individual for whom the state had to exist and serve his interests and not vice versa.

Subject wanted Steve to give his real name in Ukrainian. Steve did it and asked Subject to do the same. Subject wrote MIROSCHEK and Steve asked why did he disguise his true name and what was it. Subject tried to get out of the predicament by asserting that Steve knew him anyway and that MIROSCHEK or MIROSCHEKIN was his real name. He changed at once Subject and asked Steve in whom from the Soviet youth leaders he knew. It was realized that he didn't know anybody because he was not interested in them. Subject asked him whether he knew KISHOTOV and Steve replied that he didn't.

Subject: Not, you don't know anybody? You are disguising yourself, what? And do you know ... and he enumerated a series of names looking intently at Steve's face to check on his reaction. Steve really did not know them and could not even remember their names.

Subject was very surprised at Steve's reaction but continued to disbelieve him. He parted and promised to see Steve some day.

Steve was walking around when he came again across Subject. xxxxxxxx Subject introduced Steve to an elderly man (aged 55) who was also one of administrators. Again the same topic: whom Steve knows from the Soviet youth leaders.

One evening Steve met Subject once more and again the same topic: youth leaders.

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30 July 1962

Steve met Subject for the second time xxxx at the entrance of "Pulturitalo" in the evening when trying to get to the concert (Steve had no ticket). Subject went out of the hall and noticed Steve. He approached Steve and greeted him. Steve told him that he wanted to get to the concert but had no ticket. The other Sov who checked on tickets at the entrance noticed that Subject greeted very friendly Steve and at once changed his attitude towards Steve pointing out that he did not know "You knew each other". Subject, however, was not inclined to let Steve go into the concert hall but proposed instead to have "a nice short talk".

Subject: Well, it looks as though we meet each other pretty often.

Steve: Yes, it does. Rather often indeed.

Subject: And how did it happen that you could not get to the concert.

Steve: Our Delegation ran short of tickets.

Subject: Well, what Delegation are you talking about?

Steve: About the American one, you know? I was a delegate (and showed him his card).

Subject: Well, look, he even became a delegate directly.

Steve: I was a delegate all the time. Didn't you know about it?

Subject: Well, but when shall we get together to talk about some really important problems?

Steve: What problems do you have actually in mind?

Subject: Well, the problems of live, of "Weltanschauung" - the most important problems.

Steve: Well, I am always ready to have a serious talk. For example, I shall attend the seminar on "The problem of underdeveloped nations and their national independence". If you want you may come and we'll have a talk.

Subject: Well, I shall come here, shortly after 9 in the morning. And whom do you know from the Committee of the Youth Organizations of the Soviet Union?

Steve: Well, I don't know anybody. So far I haven't met here anybody.

Subject: Well, are you not interested in youth organizations?

Steve: Well, I am interested but I don't know your members. And even if I meet somebody he usually gives only his first name and



pseudonym, just like you do. So, for instance, you introduced yourself to me within two days under three different names.

Subject: Well, but whom do you know from American youth leaders?

Steve: We have many youth organizations and there is no top one which would coordinate all the others.

They were approached by a member of the Youth Committee. Subject introducing him by his first name: "And this one do you know?"

Steve: No, I don't know, I haven't met him before.

Subject: He is also a member of our Committee.

Then they were approached by SHEVCHENKO and Subject introduced him and another administrator to Steve. SHEVCHENKO seemed to be a little interested in Steve and soon left.

Subject: So, we meet very often. You are like my shadow.

Steve: Yes, very often indeed, only I don't know who is whose shadow. I had the impression you were my shadow.

Subject: (somewhat embarrassed and stung) Stefan, you made a big mistake when you called me "your shadow". One should not talk like that. You shouldn't have said that.

Steve: Well, you called me, I called you, I think we are squared.

They exchanged a few general phrases and parted.

Next morning Subject did not come to the meeting and Steve did not see him anymore. Neither did Steve know that he was asking for him.

#### Contact with Martha

23 July 1962

Late in the evening Martha and Sonia met Subject in company of several boys in front of Young America Residence. After introduction Subject, piercing at Martha asked her whether he knew Steve (he used his full name). Martha denied, and asked him who he (Subject) was himself. Subject said that he was a delegate. (When talking with Steve he was in delegate's uniform but now he had a nice civilian suit on). Martha remarked that he had no uniform on. Subject jokingly answered that he exchanged his uniform with Steve as they were very good friends and knew each other still from Vienna. Then he left with two other administrators.

SUBJECT: DUBROVA, Viktor, alias BOYAROV, GREGORIEV ; Ukrainian  
File

1. Subject belonged to "administrators" in Vienna in 1958 and now in Helsinki. KGB-man, of average intelligence, with rather rough manners, must be of a rather low rank. Subject was very active in identifications & surveillance (he surveilled Roman on 30 and 31 July and then on 3 and 4 Aug 1962) and participated also in "collective treatments". See Subject's photograph.

2. Subject claimed to Roman to have been in the States in 1960 with a delegation to the Illinois University. Complained that Ukrainian nationalists in the States tried to "obstruct them".

3. Subject arrived and stayed in Helsinki on "Gruziya".

Contacts with Steve

27 July 1962

Steve met Subject near "Gruziya" shortly after the boat to descend from it. Walking around Steve noticed Subject whom he knew from Vienna-Festival as one of the administrators, by the name Viktor BOYAROV. Subject recognized Steve too and the latter approached. They greeted each other as old acquaintances, Subject explaining: "You are Stefan, from New York, but actually not from New York, we know you are not from New York, but if you wish let be 'Stefan from New York'". (Later on he presented Steve in the same manner to other administrators and delegates.)

As talk they started was a rather fragmentary and general. They talked about their respective delegations, about old friends from Vienna also. Subject wanted to know who beside Steve came from the States. Incidentally they touched the problem of literature after Steve asked whether any Ukrainian writers arrived from Lviv or Lviv. Subject replied that only PAULYCHENKO was here and nobody else. It did not seem to be, however, interested in talking on the topic and pretty soon they were again snapping at each other as "veterans" from Vienna.

Later on Subject introduced Steve to PAULYCHENKO.

1 Aug 1962

Steve took part in the meeting of US - EU delegations on the Gruziya. (See separate report). After he left "Gruziya" and took a little breath of relief, he was at once approached by a fat KGBist whom he knew from 27 July and who was introduced to him then by the Subject.

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The fat KGBist started to talk to Steve about nothing and it was obvious that his intention was just to isolate Steve from contacting anybody else. Pretty soon Steve was also surrounded by the Subject and several other administrators. A general talk initiated by the Subject very soon became somewhat heated after Subject asked Steve why he and the others like him did not return home to the Ukraine.

Steve replied that first of all the young people in the Ukraine should make real effort to finish for ever Stalinism and then perhaps he will return home. Subject was very angered by Steve's answer and began to attack him for intervening into internal affairs of the Soviet peoples. He called Steve a bastard ("hezbat-chenko") representing nobody and nothing etc. "Americans represent the American youth - he continued - but whom do you represent? You are without motherland, serving for foreign money, why did you come to the Festival? Why do you put your nose in other people's business? We shall solve our problems without your damned advises."

In the meantime the KGBist called FORSCHEV, Yuri from the "Gruziya" (see separate report), who began to listen to the conversation, that got more and more heated.

Steve replied that once Subject was talking about unemployment in the States, the negro-problem, military issues, etc., so he had also the right to talk about the Soviet affairs. He asked what all that what Subject attacked him for not an intervention into internal affairs of the States? And why was it called only to be an intervention when one began to criticize the Soviet Union? It was clear to him that they were afraid of truth and they were running away from criticism. And as to the money he would like to ask Subject for money. He came here? Is to representation, then Subject should know that most American delegates came as individuals representing no groups but just certain principles and views.

Somebody from the group asked Steve what were these principles.

Steve replied that they were principles of freedom, freedom of speech, thought, religion, respect of individual... At this point he was interrupted by somebody exclaiming "we know what freedom it was". Steve continued that anyway nobody can be condemned without court procedures, nobody was put to the wall to be shot for political convictions... Here he was interrupted again. One from the group that got now quite large (about 20 people) attacked Steve. They did not offend him - a common worker who worked all his young life and believed in the Soviet system, etc. It was too much for Steve and he simply told the old man that he was not asked to the debate and did not want to introduce himself. Steve continued that he was able to talk to Yuri (the latter flushed) without quarrelling though they were both of different opinions.

At that moment Subject started a new attack on Steve. He called him a fascist, nationalist, traitor, etc. who came for paid money to undermine and foil the Festival. Subject finished his oratory with: "If you would come to us, to the Ukraine, I would show you how to work against us!"

Steve replied that he could use quite a few "nice" epithets "on Subject's address" but he did not want to waste his time and energy, it was better to leave because with people like Subject one should not converse. Steve left and pretty soon boarded his bus.

Contacts with Roman

30 July 1962

Roman met DORICHENKO in front of Kultuuritalo and tried with latter's help to get inside to the concert without a ticket. It was, however, <sup>very difficult</sup> because administrators were very strict on that. Finally with DORICHENKO's help he succeeded. Inside, after all went to the main hall Roman met Subject who introduced himself as GRIGORIEF.

Subject was in an embroidered Ukrainian shirt and Roman asked him whether he was a Ukrainian. He confirmed and asked Roman how many Ukrainians came from the states.

Roman: How should I know?

Subject: So, I met quite a few of you and nobody knows one another. And do you know Stefko?

Roman: What Stefko?

Subject: Well, Stefko (he used Steve's last name)

Roman: I don't know him very well but I know that there is such a delegation.

Subject: You know, you know him pretty well, you all belong to the same organization. If I should want I will know everything. I have friends who will tell me all.

Roman: Well, it is good that you are so clever.

Subject: And you did not come from America. You are from Europe now.

Roman: Foolish talk. Here is my visit-card.

Subject: I don't want to see any card. You are also a correspondent, just like Steve. He are chasing him away from us. He was crawling to get introduced to Pavlichko. How many karbovantsi did you get for coming here?

Roman: Could you tell me who pays me in karbovantsi?

Subject: I know everything. Everything. The camera you have

you were given it.

Roman: And I thought you were really clever. Look here this is a Finnish camera for "10.5

Subject: Don't tell me anything. I know everything. Here you have your Steve (he used his full name)... He came to us as a correspondent and introduced himself differently in different places. You are the same kind.

Roman replied that he did not like a talk like that. He met a blinked "Khakhol" in embroidered shirt who looked like a devil. He met many people in New York recently, he spoke also with KASIMOV because he himself was also a musician, but he never saw somebody that old as the Subject.

Subject: I talk sincerely with you. I am honest.

Roman: Then let us talk honestly and sincerely.

Subject: How did you like our parade yesterday?

Roman: Well. It was very nice. Your delegation was nicely dressed, with nice buttons, nice flags...

Subject: And this son of a bitch Steve (he used again his full name) said it was very bad. I saw him in the procession, he took pictures of us all the time. I asked him what he thought about our delegation and he laughed and showed ~~xxxx~~ his thumb down. O, if this would be at home I would have crushed him.

Roman: I admire your energy.

Subject: I can't do it here. We are guests and so are you. He is a correspondent... But you won't be admitted to the parade either. Because you are also such a correspondent.

Roman: I don't know who is supposed not to admit me to the Ukraine. Perhaps - the American government. But if this would do the Soviet government it will only lose by it. I am all for peace and "liberty". You must have seen me marching in the parade.

Subject: It's nice, it's nice. But you know Roman, I can't believe you (and then somewhat again) You know this my last Festival... But you will probably come to the next one again.

Roman: I don't think so. It was my first and probably last Festival. I thought I shall have more vacations but I was disappointed. The trip exhausted me, one cannot properly sleep...

Subject: No, you know Roman, I was born in a village, I learned many things in my life, I know how to see through the people, and I don't believe you.

Roman: To hell with you, who wants you to believe me.

They shook hands and parted.

SUBJECT: VARDOLANIDZE, Kuram ; Georgian  
Tiflis (Tbilisi)  
Medical Institute

1. Subject is a medical student in Tbilisi, Georgia. Belongs to Komsomol but does not care for politics. More interested in jazz and modern music in general. Told Leo that he listened to an emigre radio-station (probably VOA) and liked it. Of course, he did not care for political broadcasts but was interested in jazz-music. He knew practically all contemporary American singers and musicians.

2. Leo met Subject for the first time near Gruziya on 28 July 1962. When introducing himself Subject said "How do you do" in English and told him that he knew a few words more. Subject travelled much in the Soviet Union and knew also Ukraine. He liked Ukrainians and preferred them to Russians. Unfortunately in Tiflis there were very few Ukrainians but quite a lot of Russians. Here in Helsinki he was staying on "GRUZIYA". There were only 17 Georgians and 56 Ukrainians. "The rest of us is represented by others" (it was obvious he meant Russians). He was soon called to the ship for some performance. He was also a dancer.

3. Leo met Subject on 3 and 4 Aug but only in company of administrators and some friends of Subject from Tiflis. They spoke among themselves demonstratively in Georgian in presence of Russians.

4. On 4 Aug 1962 in the evening Leo gave Subject near Gruziya 6 records (Jazz, Louis Armstrong, Glenn Miller, etc. and others). Subject was very grateful, wanted to stay with Leo, but was called back to the ship by administrators, he only made a gesture as though saying "you see what can I do with these watchdogs?". Later on when Leo was walking around again Subject saw him from the ship, came down to the lower shipdeck and called Leo. He showed him that he could not come to him but threw him his Georgian cap and thanked again for records.

5. Leo's impression was that Georgians (some of them at least) were perhaps even more closely watched and restricted in moving around than the Ukrainians.

6. Physical description of Subject: Aged 25-30, 5'7"-5'8", black wavy hair, black eyes, big Grecian nose. Gay.

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SUBJECT: ASHANIN, Lev, Russian  
Moscow

1. Subject claimed to be a poet. He writes in Russian. Belongs to the Komsomol, and was very active in "collective treatments". Also in general seemed to be one of the bosses.

2. Subject is aged 30-35, dark-blond, Leo saw him in French beret -cap, slim, well dressed, plays a "world-man". Claimed to have visited the United States "a few years ago" and in Vienna in 1958.

3. On 31 July 1962 introduced Leo to CHAPLINSKY, Fou (an engineer who helped to build the SS "Baltika") as a "khar'kbl" (Subject liked to use this expression when referring to Ukrainians). Subject attacked very strongly Leo in the course of "collective treatment" claiming that he saw Leo with his "bearded chief" who came here from the States to organize sabotage against the Festival, that the State Department admitted itself that it spent \$250,000 on anti-Festival activities, etc., etc. He also ridiculed ~~xxx~~ "American freedom" as a freedom to hit somebody on his head and take his wife away. Also on other occasions he stuck to his party-line and was a very intolerant and rancorous.

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SUBJECT: SHATURIN, Rodin , Tatar  
Ulan (?)

1. Subject is a Russified Tatar who cares very little for his nationality. He is party member, of rather low intelligence, xx a typical apparatchik. Aged 32, 5'6 - 5'7, black hair combed back, black normal eyes, no Asian type, somewhat yellowish complexion.

2. Leo met Subject on 31 July 1962 near "Sputnik". In a 30 minutes conversation Subject denied that there was any <sup>or oppression</sup> ~~exhibition~~ of Tatars and other non-Russian nationalities. As to Russification he admitted it existed to some extent but should be actually called a Sovietization. Sooner or later there will be established one language in the Soviet Block which will be neither Russian nor any other existing language. It will be a real mixture of all languages of nationalities of the Soviet Union. Of course, Russian will constitute the basis of it. The Communist Party will succeed in creating a pure Soviet man who again will be a synthesis of all nationalities, a genuinely universal type, who won't be Russian though with predominant Russian features.

3. Leo met Subject also on 2 and 3 Aug at "Sputnik" but Subject continued to stick to his party-line and was rather boring.

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